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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF AEOLOTHRIPIDAE  
(THYSANOPTERA) FROM CHILE.

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The thrips described below was received for determination from Dr. Harold Morrison, of the Bureau of Entomology.

*Dorythrips* gen. nov.

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Allied closely to *Melanthrips* Haliday. Head with a prominent, slender projection extending directly forward between antennae, this projection deeply longitudinally sulcate above and with the sides extended upward into several pairs of teeth. Antennae 9-segmented, all distal segments freely movable; 3 and 4 each with a narrow, transverse, encircling sensory area close to tip. Maxillary palpi 3-segmented, middle segment somewhat the longest. Labial palpi 2-segmented. Fore tibiae with two slender spurs at tip. Wings broad, of nearly equal width throughout.

Genotype: *Dorythrips chilensis* sp. nov.

Though no other known thrips possesses such a cephalic armature, the genus is not at all an aberrant one in other features. Its affinities are decidedly with *Melanthrips* Haliday, of which it is merely an elaboration. In other related genera, such as *Ankothrips* Crawford and *Cranothrips* Bagnall, somewhat similar projections, nearly always toothed, are found on either the first or second antennal segments. There is evidently a decided tendency among the *Melanthrips* derivatives to develop projections at the anterior end of the body.

*Dorythrips chilensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 1, a, b, c.)

*Female* (macropterous).—Length about 1.3 mm. Color

nearly uniform dark brown; tarsi usually somewhat paler; segment 3 of antennae paler at base, and, with segment 2, somewhat yellowish; fore wings brown, uniform in color save for the slightly darkened scale and tip; hind wings nearly colorless, darkened basally.

Head (Fig. 1, a) about 1.4 times as wide as length from front margin of eyes; cheeks swollen; frontal projection (Fig. 1, b, c) surpassing tip of first antennal segment, deeply grooved above, and with three or four dorsally-directed teeth along either side; one pair of prominent bristles located midway between posterior ocelli and the anterior ocellus, and three pairs behind eyes; ventral surface of head with a still longer pair arising close to inner anterior angles of eyes. Antennae almost exactly as in *Melanthrips*, but with the sensory areas on segments 3 and 4 strictly transverse and almost completely encircling the antennae; 5-7 with the usual ventral sense cone.

Prothorax slightly longer than length of head (measuring to anterior margin of eyes) and with the usual numerous, stout, dark setae disposed to leave a bare median strip; one pair near anterior angles, one on anterior margin, one at middle of sides, and two near posterior angles usually very slightly longer and stronger than others. Fore legs moderately stout; fore tibiae each with two slender spurs at tip, these not at all broadened. Wings with normal venation; anterior and posterior veins each with about 25 setae.

Abdomen of normal form; tenth segment not divided above.

Measurements of holotype: Length 1.28 mm.; head, length to front margin of eyes 0.130 mm., greatest width 0.184 mm.; eyes, length 0.076 mm., width 0.056 mm., interval 0.060 mm.; prothorax, length 0.140 mm., width (approximate) 0.240 mm.; abdomen, greatest width 0.375 mm.

Antennal segments..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Length ( $\mu$ ) .....	37	52	72	61	46	51	37	25	22
Width ( $\mu$ ) .....	32	31	23	24	22	23	21	16	10
Total length of antenna	0.403 mm.								

Described from three females, taken at Santiago, Chile, "at the close of winter," flying among the flowers of *Colliguai* ("a common euphorbiaceous plant of Central Chile"), by Dr. Aureliano Oyarzún. The types are in the writer's collection.

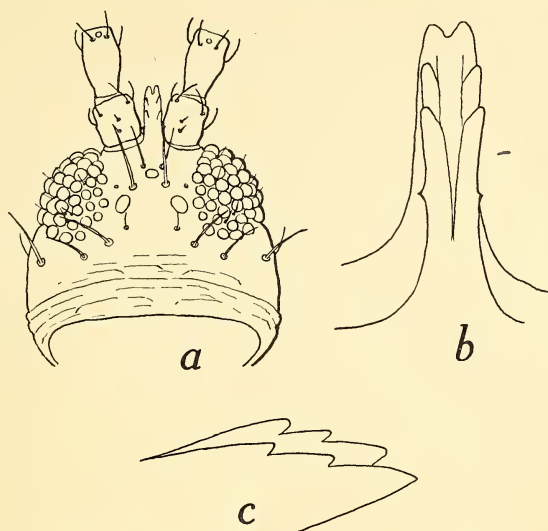


Figure 1. *Dorythrips chilensis* gen. et sp. nov.  
a. Dorsal view of head, ♀, holotype.  
b. Dorsal view of cephalic projection, ♀, paratype.  
c. Lateral view of cephalic projection, ♀, paratype.

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**Mylabris (Bruchus) atomus** Fall.—This species was described from material taken by Mr. Fred Blanchard at Hyannis, Mass. On July 5, 1930, both Dr. J. P. Bill and myself took series of this minute beetle by sweeping *Hudsonia ericoides* L. growing on the sand dunes back of the beach at Dennis, on the Massachusetts Bay side of Cape Cod. The plant which this species frequents seems not to have been recorded before.—C. A. FROST, Framingham, Mass.

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**Amblyteles semicaeruleus** Cress.—This species seems to be rather rare in these parts. My only specimen, a female, was taken from under some loose bark on a fallen tree after a heavy rain near Cheoah, N. C., October 24, 1930.—S. B. DENTON, Robbinsville, N. C.